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UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

OF

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Ku Hyun PARK

FOR

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MULTI-DOMAIN LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY AND METHOD OF
FABRICATING THE SAME

This application claims the benefit of Korean Application No. 2000-7152 filed on February 15, 2000, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a liquid crystal display, and more particularly to a multi-domain liquid crystal display. Although the present invention is suitable for a wide scope of applications, it is particularly suitable
10 for a liquid crystal display that has a wide viewing angle and a simple structure.

Description of the Related Art

An active matrix liquid crystal display (LCD) requires a thin film transistor (TFT) as a switching
15 device to display moving pictures. Since an LCD can be fabricated as a smaller dimension than a CRT, it has been extensively used in various applications such as a personal computer, a notebook computer, a copy machine, and a portable equipment, etc.

20 A twisted-nematic (TN) liquid crystal having a twist angle of 90° is mainly used as a liquid crystal for the LCD. However, the TN-LCD has a limited viewing angle. In order to improve such a deficiency, a two-domain TN-LCD has been suggested.

As shown in FIG. 1, a pixel of the two-domain TN-LCD includes two sub-domains having two different rubbing directions. A C-plate 2, a first alignment film 3, an O-plate 4, a common electrode layer 3 formed of indium tin oxide (ITO), and a second alignment film 6 are disposed between a front transparent substrate 1 and a liquid crystal 7. Similarly, a C-plate 12, a first alignment film 11, an O-plate 10, a pixel electrode 9 formed of ITO, and a second alignment film 8 are disposed between a rear transparent substrate 13 and the liquid crystal 7. The C-plates 2 and 12 have optical axes parallel to the Z-axis direction, so that they are vertical to the liquid crystal display panel. The O-plates 4 and 10 are patterned to have different tilt angles for each domain. The first alignment films 3 and 11 between the C-plates 2 and 12 and the O-plates 4 and 10 serve as an adhesive for attaching the C-plates 2 and 12 to the O-plates 4 and 10, respectively. They are then rubbed to have different alignment directions for each domain, thereby determining alignment directions of the O-plates 4 and 10. The second alignment films 6 and 8 have a liquid crystal align in different directions for each domain.

As shown in FIG. 2, polarizers 14 and 15 having polarization directions perpendicular to each other are

formed on the front and rear transparent substrates 1 and 13 for a two-domain TN-LCD. Light incident and outgoing sides of the liquid crystal cell 20 are parallel to the transmission axis.

5 The conventional two-domain TN-LCD can improve a viewing angle by rotating a liquid crystal within a pixel to the opposite direction for each domain. The two-domain TN-LCD shown in FIG. 1 requires the C-plates 2 and 12 and the O-plates 4 and 10 on both the upper substrate and the
10 lower substrate in order to improve a viewing angle. Thus, since the conventional two-domain TN-LCD employs a 90° TN, multi-layer optical films should be used for an optical compensation for each domain. Also, in the two-domain TN-LCD in FIG. 1, the first alignment films 3 and
15 11 arranged between the C-plates 2 and 12 and the O-plates 4 and 10 should be rubbed twice or have different alignment directions for each domain by a photo-alignment method. Furthermore, since a liquid crystal having a 90°-TN mode is used, the second alignment film 6 contacting
20 the liquid crystal 7 should be aligned by twice rubbings to differentiate an alignment direction for each domain. As a result, the conventional two-domain LCD has problems in that the number of process increases and the process

becomes complicated in an overall fabricating process.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a multi-domain liquid crystal display and method of fabricating the same that substantially obviates one or more of problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the invention is to provide a liquid crystal display that has a wide viewing angle and a simple structure.

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description, which follows and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described, a liquid crystal display includes first and second substrates, a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates, wherein the liquid crystal layer a twist angle of at least 90 degrees,

and an optical plate between the liquid crystal layer and the second substrate, wherein the optical plate has an optical axis horizontal to the first and second substrates.

5 In another aspect of the present invention, a method of fabricating a liquid crystal display having first and second substrates includes the steps of forming a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates, wherein the liquid crystal layer has a twist angle of at
10 least 90 degrees, and forming an optical plate between the liquid crystal layer and the second substrate, wherein the optical plate has an optical axis horizontal to the first and second substrates.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the
20 invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a Z-Y plane of a liquid crystal pixel cell in a conventional liquid crystal display;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view illustrating an optical axis of the liquid crystal pixel and an optical axis of a polarizer shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a structure of a multi-domain liquid crystal display device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a structure of the multi-domain liquid crystal display device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 5 and 6 are cross-sectional views showing a structure of the multi-domain liquid crystal display device according to a third embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a structure of the multi-domain liquid crystal display device according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Initially referring to FIG. 3, a multi-domain liquid crystal display is illustrated according to a first

embodiment of the present invention. The multi-domain liquid crystal display device includes an A-plate 32 having an optical axis horizontal to substrates 31 and 38 and provided between a front transparent substrate 31 and a common electrode 33, and a low twisted-nematic (LTN) liquid crystal 35 injected between the common electrode 33 and a pixel electrode 37. Alignment films 34 and 36 are formed on the common electrode 33 and the pixel electrode 37, respectively. A twist angle of the LTN liquid crystal 35 is in the range of 1° to 89°. The LTN liquid crystal 35 is rotated by electric fields corresponding to a voltage difference between the voltages applied to the common electrode 33 and the pixel electrode 37, thereby controlling an intensity of the incident light. Since the multi-domain liquid crystal display has a small twist angle of the liquid crystal, it can compensate a light incident to or coming out from the TN liquid crystal only by means of a single A-plate 32 without using the C-plates and the O-plates with a hybrid structure. Thus, in compensating the light, the optical axes have different directions similar to the conventional TN liquid crystal display. The A-plate 32 is formed of a polymer such as polyimide and has an optical axis horizontal to the substrates 31 and 38, thereby compensating a phase

difference of the LTN liquid crystal 35. An electric
field is applied through the common electrode 33 and the
pixel electrode 37 (formed of indium tin oxide (ITO)) to
the LTN liquid crystal 35. The alignment films 34 and 36
5 for determining an alignment direction of the liquid
crystal may be rubbed in one direction. They may be
however rubbed twice to differentiate an alignment
direction of the liquid crystal for each domain or be
subject to an alignment by a photo-alignment method,
10 thereby generating different alignment directions to
achieve a wide viewing angle.

A multi-domain liquid crystal display according to a
second embodiment of the present invention is illustrated
in FIG. 4. The multi-domain liquid crystal display
15 includes an A-plate 43 having an optical axis horizontal
to substrates 42 and 49 and located between a front
transparent substrate 42 and a common electrode 44, a low
twisted-nematic (LTN) liquid crystal 46 injected between
the common electrode 44 and a pixel electrode 48, and wide
20 viewing angle films 41 and 50 attached to the side where
the light comes out from the front transparent substrate
42 and the light incident side of a rear transparent
substrate 49, respectively. Alignment films 45 and 47 are
formed on the common electrode 44 and the pixel electrode

48, respectively. The A-plate 43 has an optical axis horizontal to the substrates 42 and 49, thereby compensating for a phase difference of the LTN liquid crystal 46. The common electrode 44 and the pixel electrode 48, which are made of indium tin oxide (ITO), are applied by electric fields to the LTN liquid crystal 46. The alignment films 45 and 47 for determining an alignment direction of the liquid crystal may be rubbed in one direction. However, they may be rubbed twice to differentiate an alignment direction of the liquid crystal for each sub-domain or be subject to an alignment by a photo-alignment method to have different alignment directions in achieving a wide viewing-angle. The wide viewing angle films 41 and 50 have optical axes vertical to optical axes of the light incident to and coming out from the LTN liquid crystal 46, thereby improving a viewing angle.

In FIGs. 5 and 6, a multi-domain liquid crystal display device according to a third embodiment is shown in the present invention. The multi-domain liquid crystal display device includes an A-plate 52 having an optical axis horizontal to front and rear transparent substrates 51 and 58 and provided between the front transparent substrate 51 and a common electrode 53, a low twisted-

nematic (LTN) liquid crystal 55 injected between the common electrode 53 and a pixel electrode 57, and a slit 53a defined in the common electrode 53. When a voltage is applied to the common electrode 53 and the pixel electrode 57 through the slit 53a, the liquid crystal cells are aligned in different directions of the liquid crystal in each domain. When the slit 53a is formed in a straight-line direction or a diagonal direction, two domains are provided within one pixel.

10 A data signal supplied from a data line 61 is applied to the pixel electrode 57 by a switching a thin film transistor 60. In this case, the thin film transistor 60 turns on or off a channel between a source electrode and a drain electrode in accordance with a logical value of the gate pulse supplied from a gate line 62.

15 Meanwhile, an auxiliary electrode may be provided at the periphery of the pixel electrode 57 to differentiate an alignment direction of the liquid crystal for each domain within the liquid crystal pixel cell. The auxiliary electrode can be provided at the same layer as the gate electrode, the source/drain electrode and the pixel electrode. Alternatively, the slit 53a may be formed in a "+" shape, a "x" shape or a "Y" shape. The slit 53a may be provided at the pixel electrode on the

lower substrate. The alignment films 54 and 56 are formed on the common electrode 53 and the pixel electrode 57, respectively. The A-plate 52 has an optical axis horizontal to the substrates 51 and 58 and compensates for a phase difference of the LTN liquid crystal 55. The A-plate 52 is provided with a slit 53a in the diagonal direction.

Alternatively, in the liquid crystal display shown in FIG. 5, wide viewing-angle films 59 and 60 may be formed on the front transparent substrate 51 and the rear transparent substrate 58, as shown in FIG. 7.

As described above, the multi-domain liquid crystal display and method of fabricating the same according to the present invention employs a LTN liquid crystal having a small twist angle to use only an A-plate having an optical axis horizontal to the substrates rather than using optical plates having a hybrid structure formed on the common electrode within the panel. Accordingly, the present multi-domain liquid crystal display is capable of improving the viewing angle and the contrast by the A-plate as well as simplifying the panel structure and reducing the number of fabrication processes.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the

